

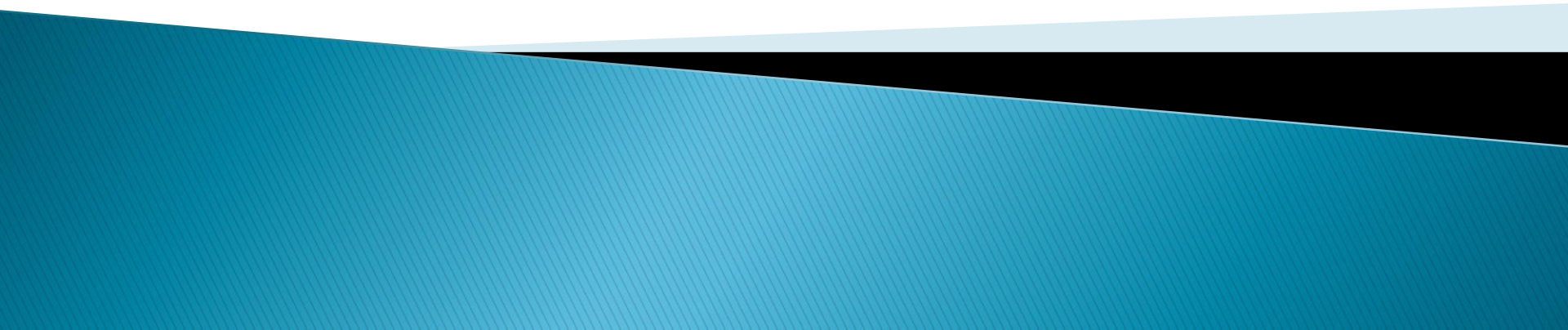
Bellringer: Dropbox your Age of Revolutions take home quiz, if you haven't done so already.

Pick up a Question packet from the front table. This corresponds with chapter 21 of your Amsco book. Put your name at the top of the paper. Working with ONE partner only, thoughtfully work through each question. As you answer each question, write a brief one sentence explanation as to why you chose that answer.

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- ▶ Ultimate Review

Industrial Revolution and Empire Building



Industrial Revolution

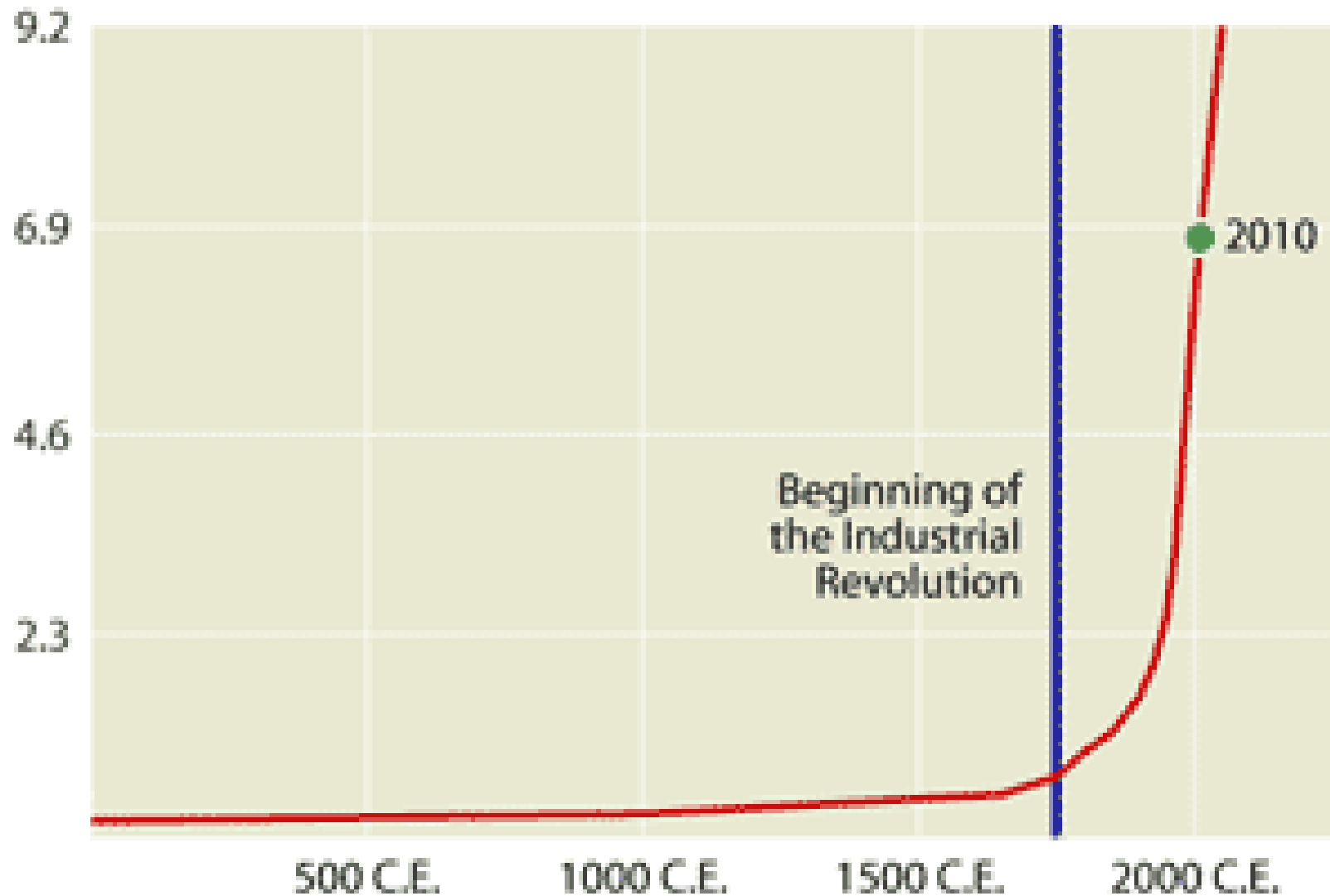
1. Time period where **machines** were used to create most of the goods in the world instead of by hand.
2. **Began in Great Britain** due to their abundance of natural resources and large population
3. Started during the 1780's

How did it start? Why in Great Britain? – 3 Reasons

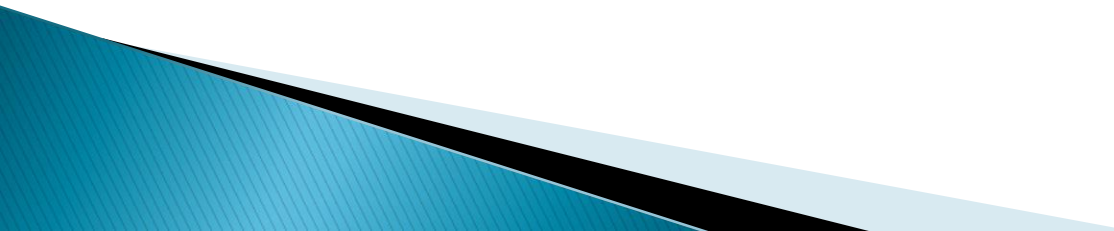
1. Changes in agricultural practices–
 - Expansion of farmland, good weather, improved transportation, & new crops led to a **dramatic increase in the food supply.**
2. Population growth–
 - Due to a more abundant food supply; Created a **large labor force** to work in the new factories.

World Population Growth

Billions



3. Increased market

- **British colonies** provided an outlet for their manufactured goods.
 - Led to manufacturers looking for ways to increase cotton cloth production.
- 

Factors of Production

1. What resources does it take to make an industrial country?

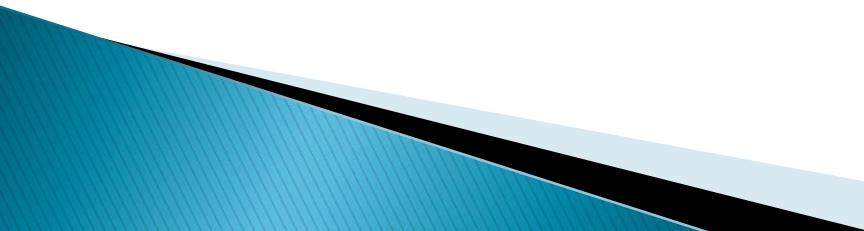
– Land

– Labor

– Capital (wealth)

The Big 3

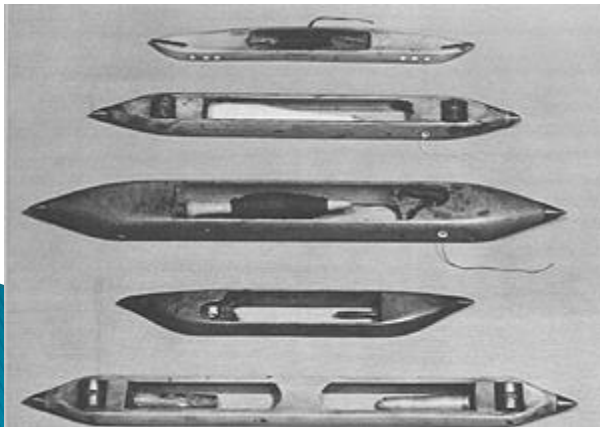
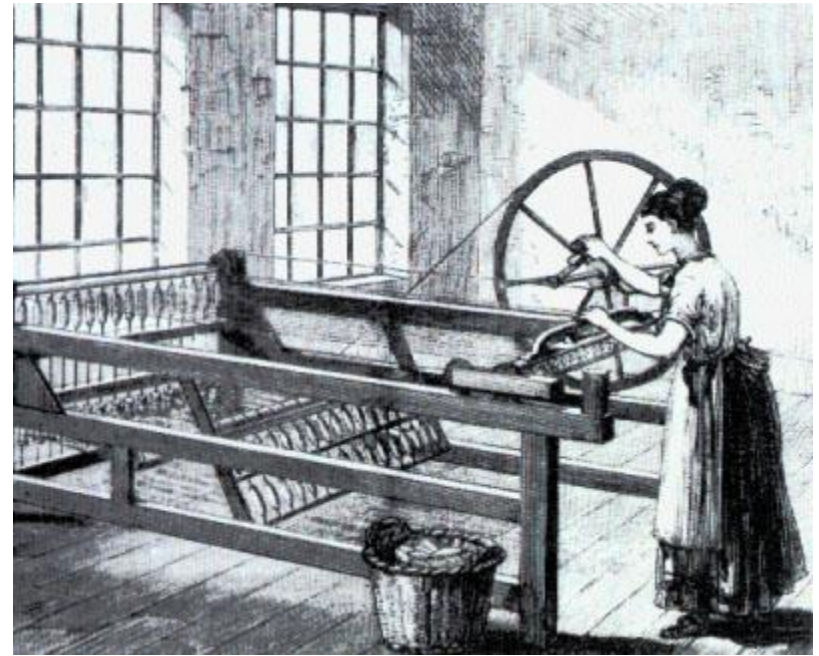
Bellringer:

- ▶ Why did the Industrial Revolution begin in Great Britain?
 - ▶ Why didn't it begin in China?
 - ▶ Complete on your own paper and dropbox when you are done.
 - ▶ You have until I finish roll to complete this assignment.
- 

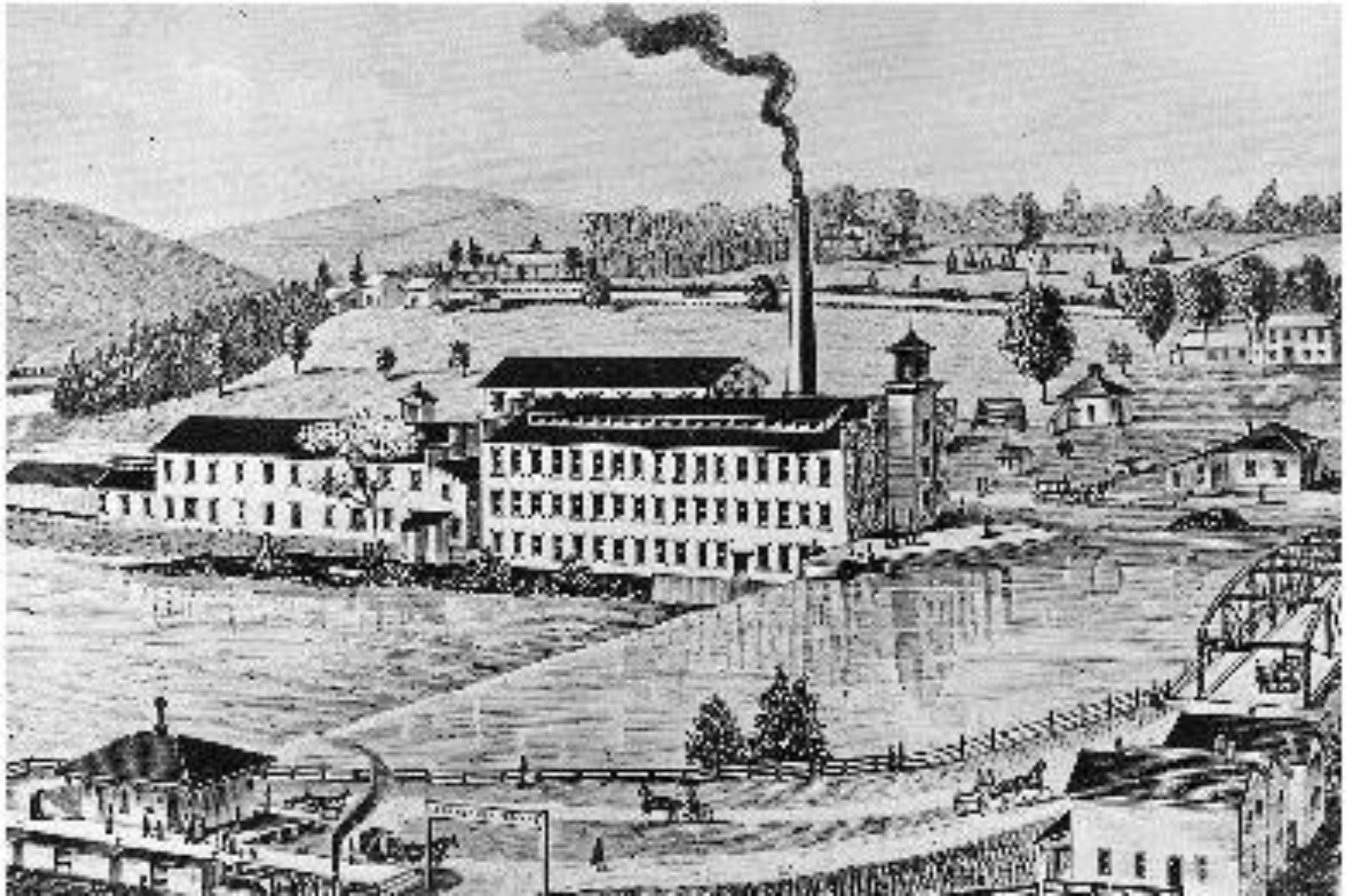
Inventions that helped

1. Flying Shuttle and Spinning Jenny– made working with cotton faster and more productive; were originally used in the house
2. Factories– large buildings with machines in them to create goods. Built by rivers and streams, ‘cause the machines needed water power

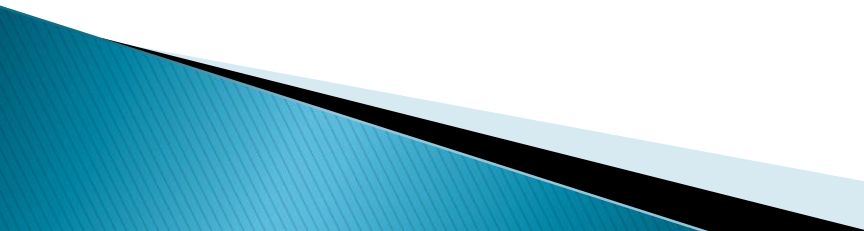
Spinning Jenny ~~~~~>



<~~~~~ Flying Shuttle



Improvements in Transportation

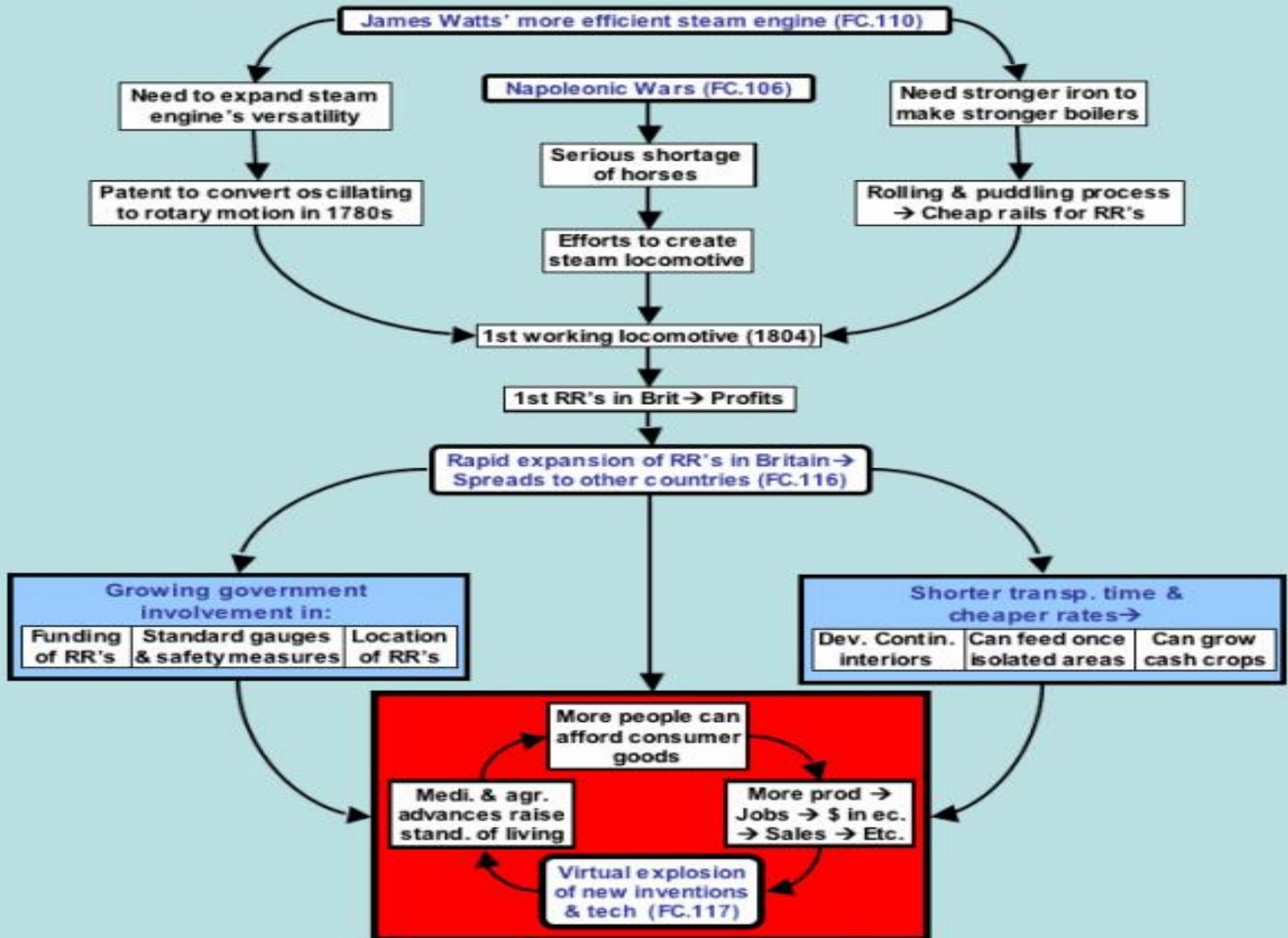
1. Steam Engine– 1774 James Watt made the engine work more efficiently while burning less fuel
 2. Steam Boat– Robert Fulton's *Clermont*, first successful trip in 1807
- 



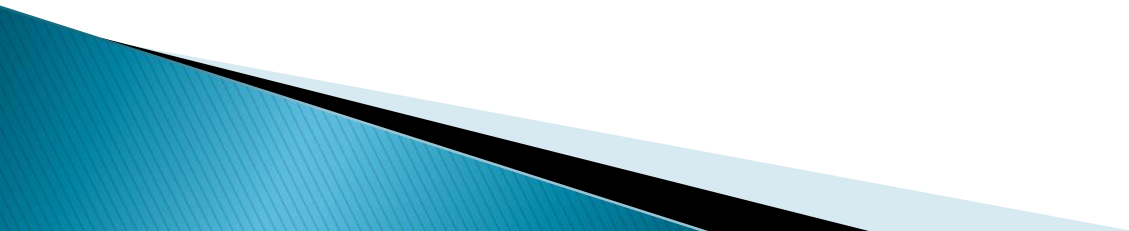
Steam Railroad

1. Gave manufacturers a cheap way to transport materials and finished product
2. Created new jobs for the railroad workers and miners
3. Tourism, as an industry, began to grow
4. Boosted fishing and agricultural industries who could now get their product farther, faster.

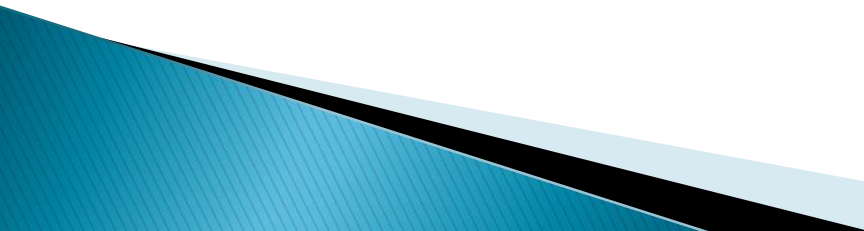
FC. 112 RAILROADS & THEIR IMPACT (c.1825-1900)




Effects of Industrialization

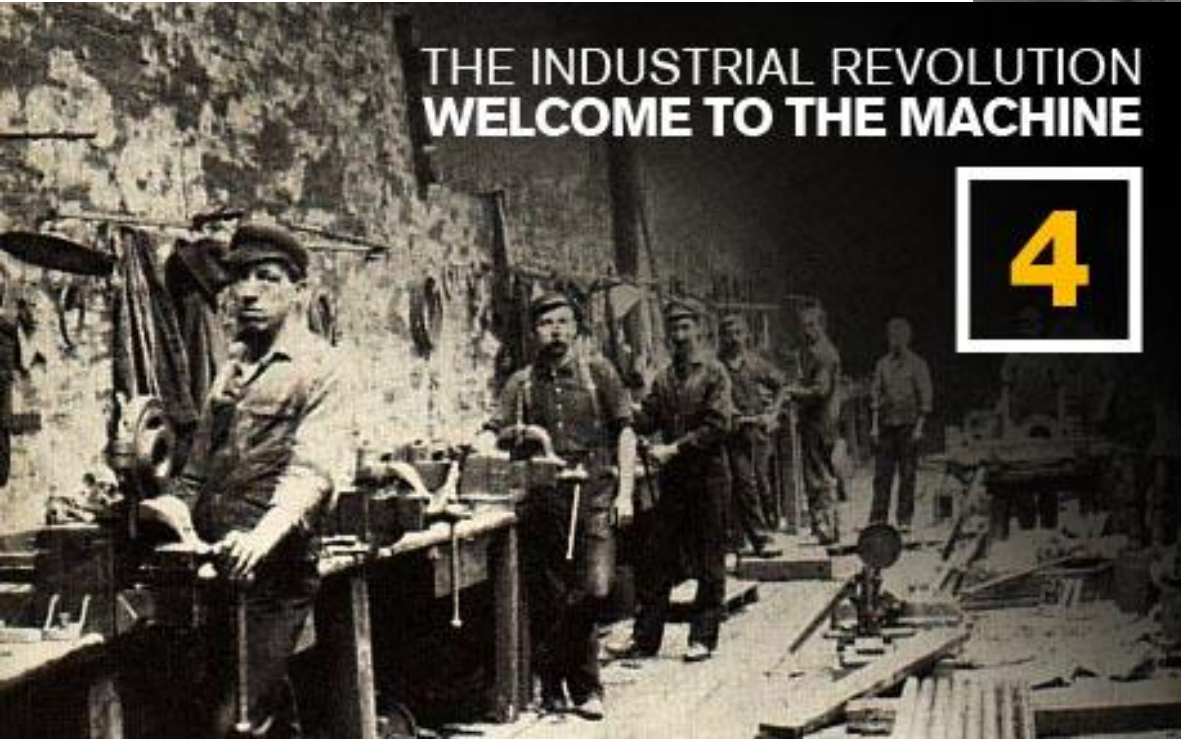


Urbanization

1. The construction of buildings and the **Movement of people to cities**
 2. People wanted to live where the jobs were, and city folk earned more money than those on the farms
 3. Crime, pollution, disease, etc increased in the cities
- 

Working Conditions


1. Long work days - 12-16 hour days, 6 days a week.
 2. No employment security
 3. No minimum wage.
 4. High temperatures in factories.
 5. Heavy machinery made conditions dangerous
 6. Severe injuries especially to children; some incidents led to death
- 



**THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION
WELCOME TO THE MACHINE**

4

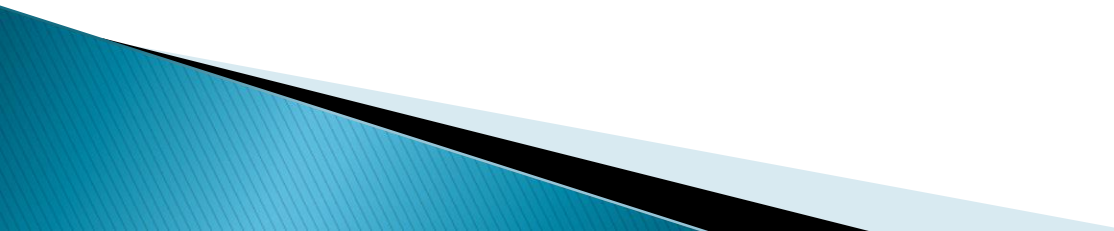
Long Term Effects

1. Mass produced goods instead of hand crafted ones are available today; not available 50–60 years ago
 2. Profits from factories and companies transferred to tax revenue for the gov't
- 

Show me the Money!

1. Capitalism– economic system where production is privately owned to make a profit (ex: McDonald's, Nike, Michael's Flooring, Wheeler Construction)
 - Laissez faire– “let do”; No gov't oversight, AT ALL
2. Utilitarianism– Judged by a thing's usefulness. Gov't promotes that greatest good for the greatest number of people

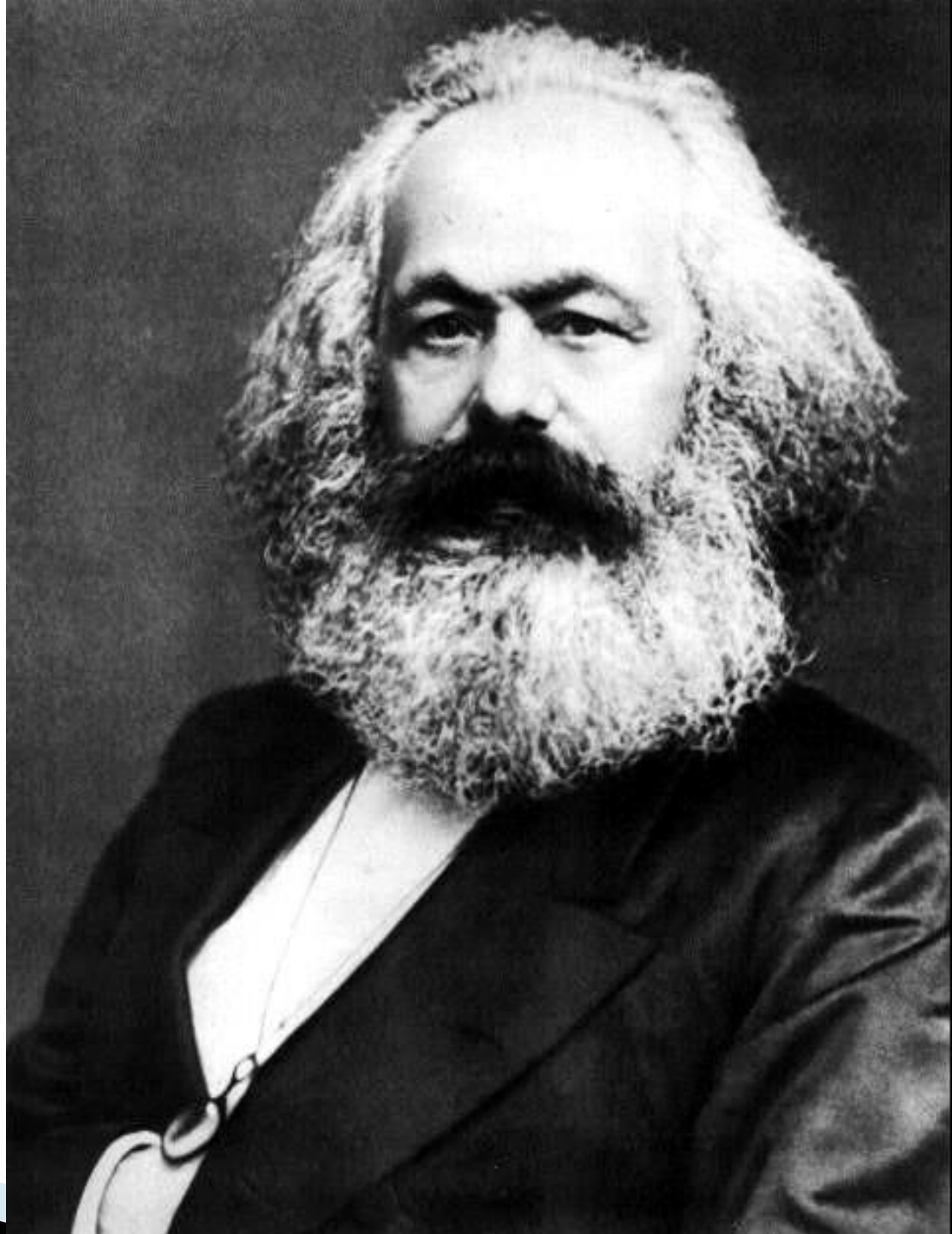
Show me the Money, continued...

3. Socialism– means of production are owned by the public and operate for the welfare of all (in theory);
 - argues that the gov't in control of factories, mines, etc would end poverty and promote equality
- 

Karl Marx

1. Wrote *Communist Manifesto in 1848*
2. Said that society is divided into the “haves” and the “have-nots”
3. Wanted the workers of the world to unite and overthrow the owners
4. Advocated for Communism– a form of **complete socialism** where everything would be owned by the gov’t. ;no private property at all

Karl Marx



Who loves cows?

FEUDALISM: You have two cows. Your lord takes some of the milk.

PURE SOCIALISM: You have two cows. The government takes them and puts them in a barn with everyone else's cows. You have to take care of all the cows. The government gives you as much milk as you need.

PURE DEMOCRACY: You have two cows. Your neighbors decide who gets the milk.

REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY: You have two cows. Your neighbors pick someone to tell you who gets the milk.

CAPITALISM: You have two cows. You sell one and buy a bull.
What happens next?


UTILITARIANISM: You have two cows. A neighbor has none. The government makes you give your neighbor a cow, but the neighbor has to share some of his chickens with you.

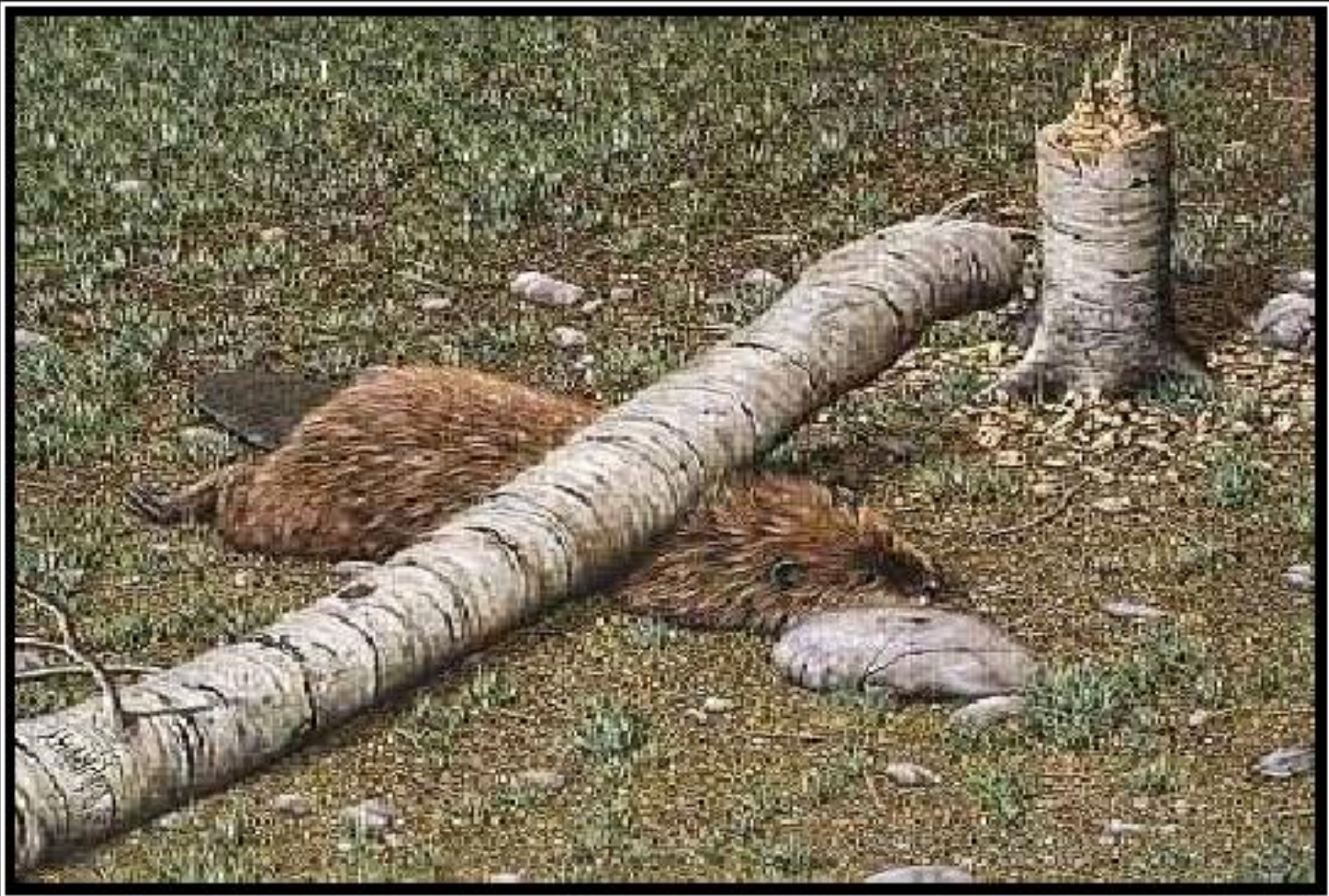


Imperialism

1. When one country or territory controls another
2. Sparked by the Industrial Revolution (more money + fast way to produce weapons + need for raw materials)

Motivation

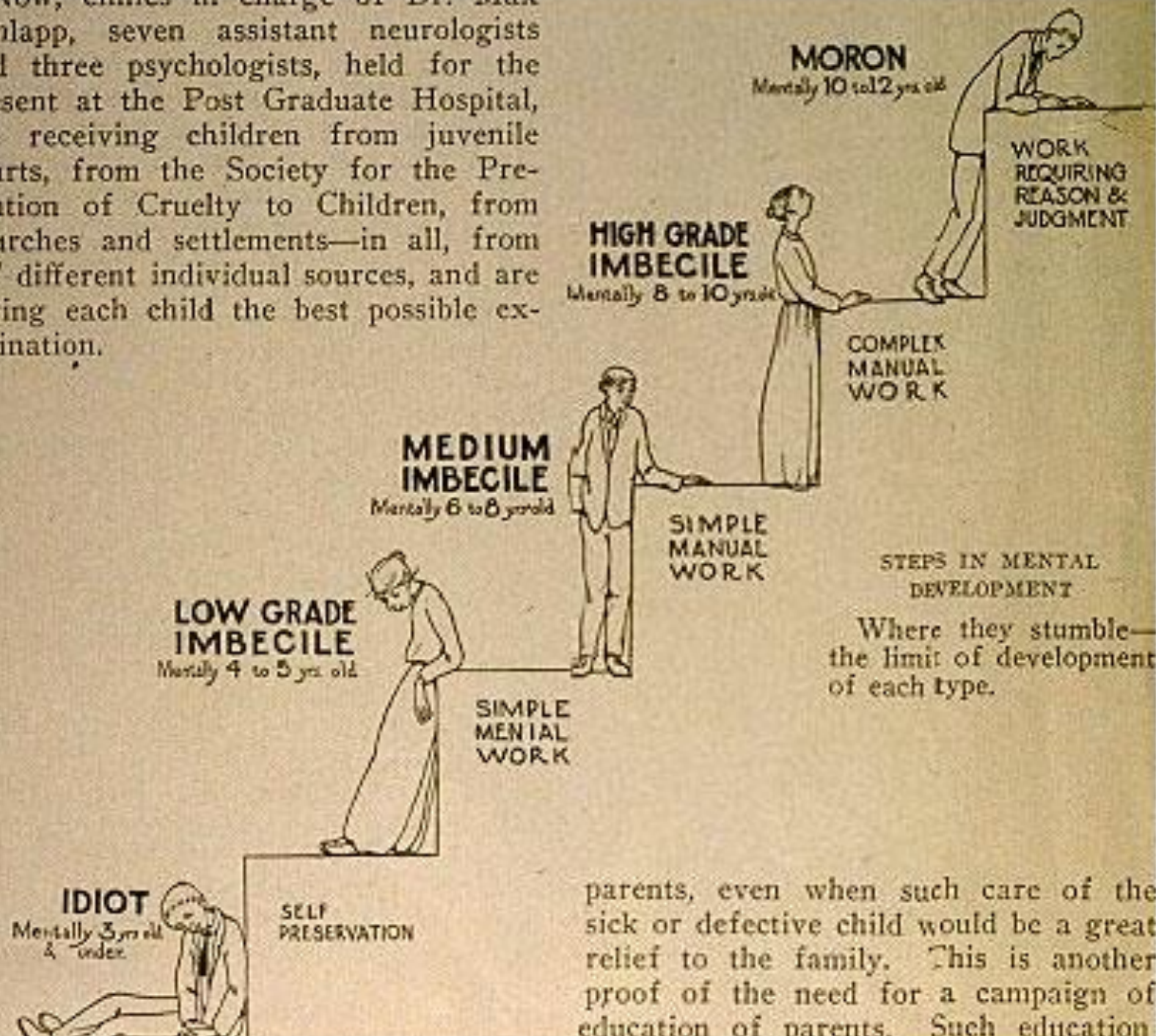
1. Social Darwinism– European belief that their “race” is better than any others
 2. Conversion to Christianity
 3. Superior weapons
 4. Africa was not unified which helped Europeans take it over
- 



Social Darwinism

It takes no prisoners

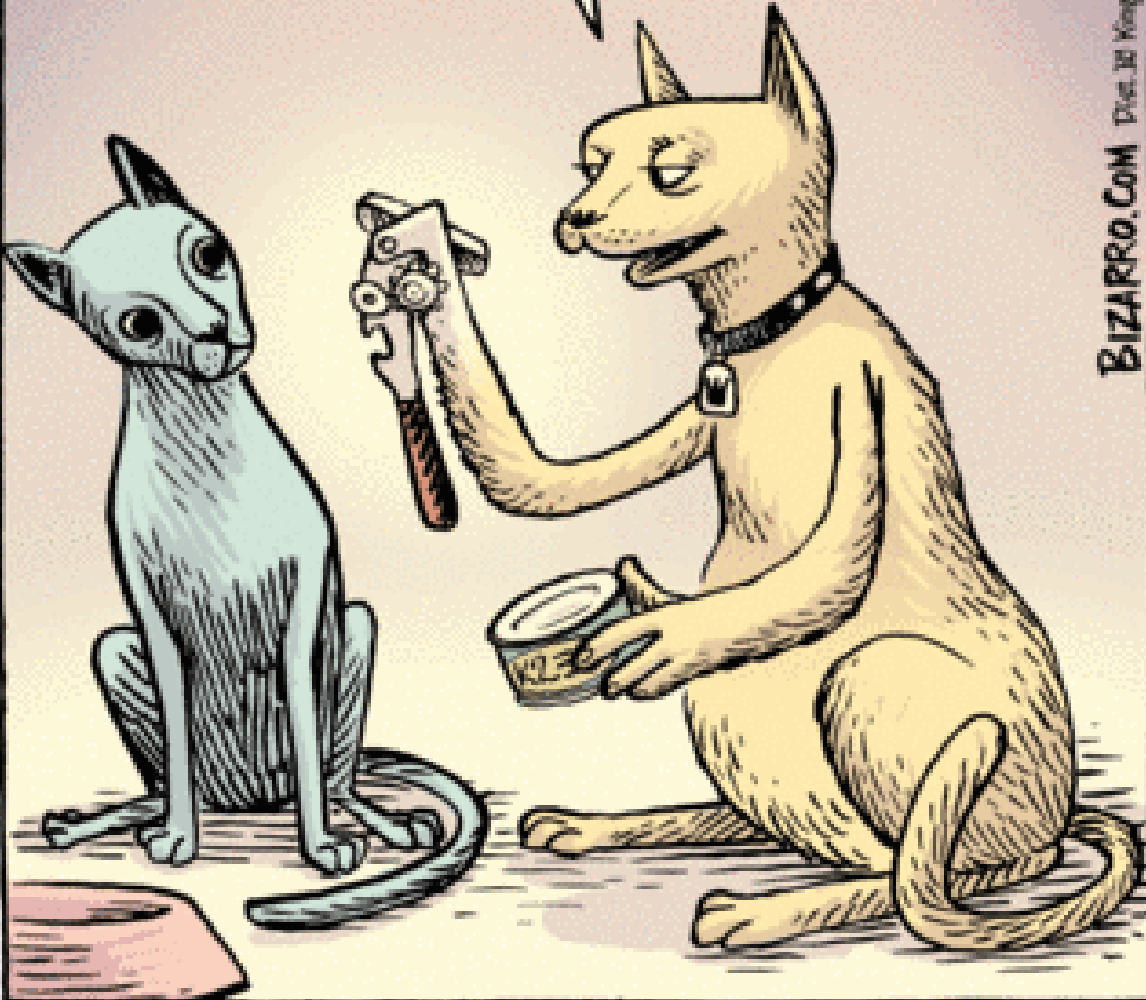
NOW, CLINICS IN CHARGE OF DR. MAX Schlapp, seven assistant neurologists and three psychologists, held for the present at the Post Graduate Hospital, are receiving children from juvenile courts, from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, from churches and settlements—in all, from 47 different individual sources, and are giving each child the best possible examination.



parents, even when such care of the sick or defective child would be a great relief to the family. This is another proof of the need for a campaign of education of parents. Such education

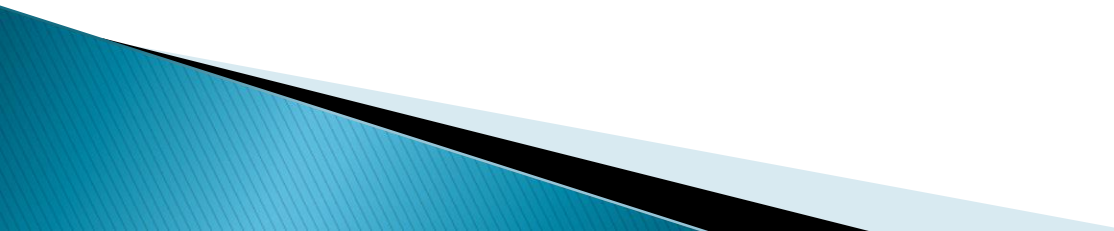
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Natural selection
wins again!

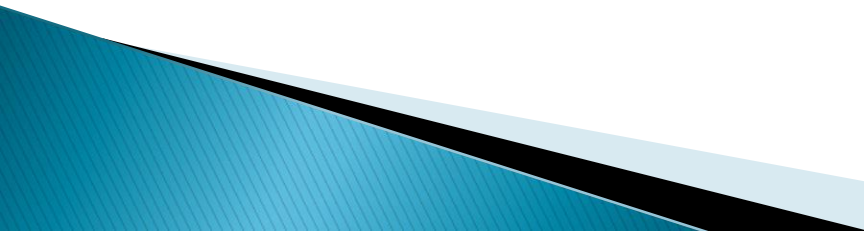


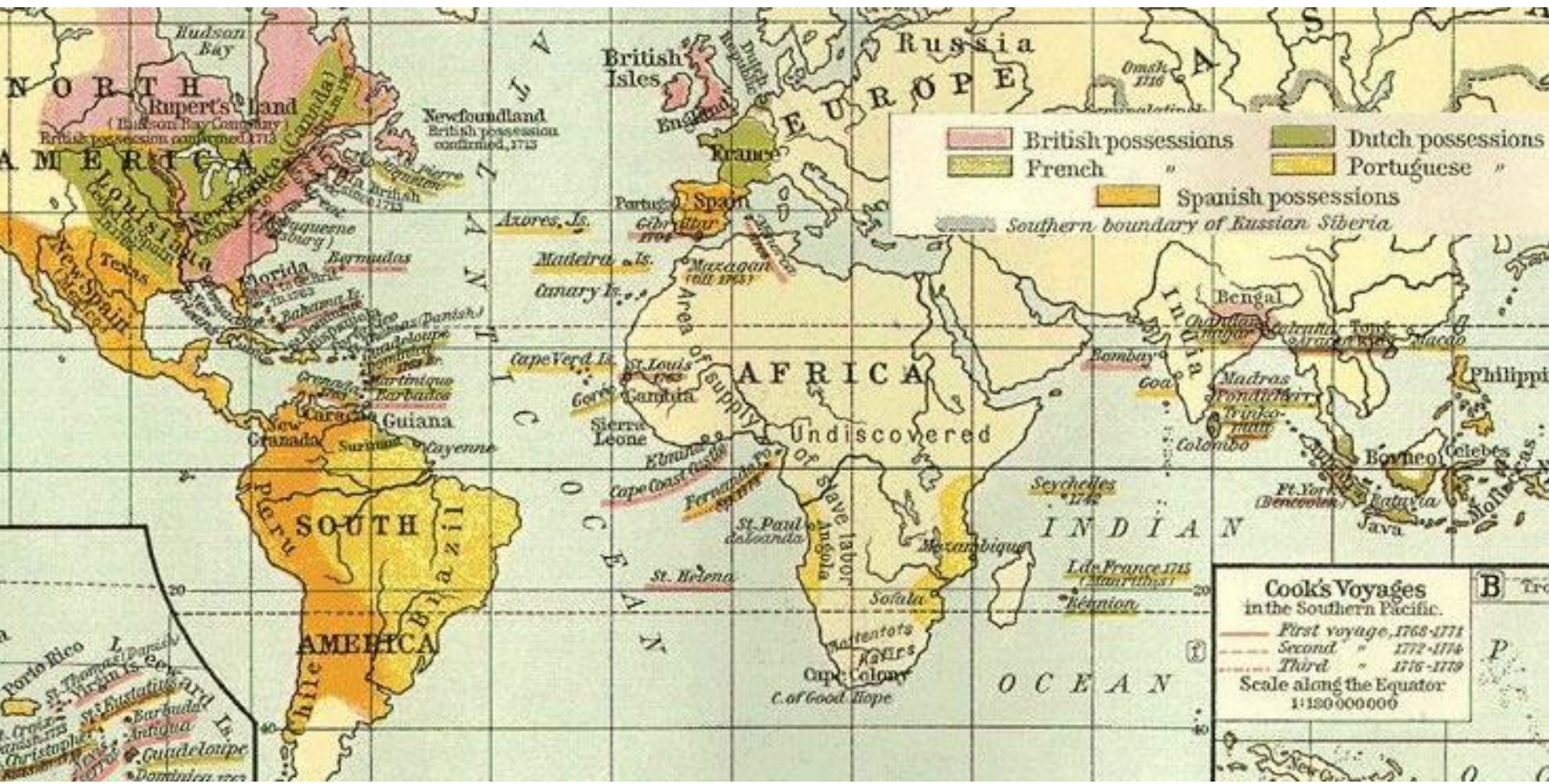
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Division of Africa

1. Africa had a load of raw materials for European factories like copper, tin, gold, peanuts, rubber and diamonds
 2. Indirect Control– relies on existing politicians in the areas
 3. Direct Control– providing for the people's needs, but not giving them any rights; brought in their own people and not training the locals
- 

Great Britain Around the World

1. Great Britain set up colonies in South Africa, Egypt, Nigeria, east Africa, Malaysia, India
 2. Also influenced the Chinese by selling them opium
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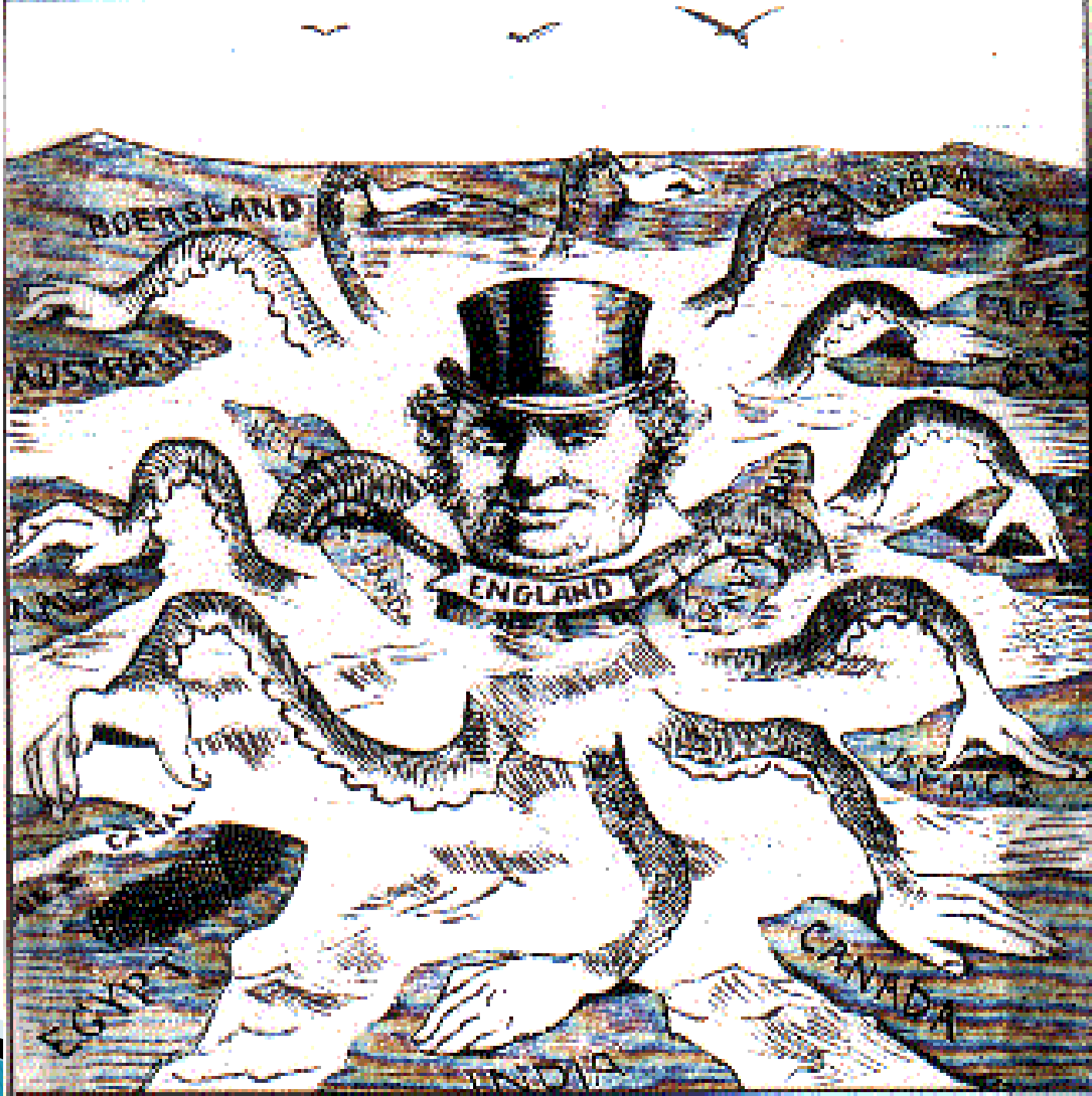


Porto Rico
 St. Thomas / Danish
 Virgin Is.
 St. Christopher / Danish
 Barbuda
 Antigua
 Guadeloupe
 Dominica

Cook's Voyages
 in the Southern Pacific.
 — First voyage, 1768-1771
 - - - Second " 1772-1774
 . . . Third " 1776-1779
 Scale along the Equator
 1:120 000 000



England 's
many arms
around the
world



India

1. Was considered “Jewel of the Crown” because it was so profitable
2. Had a large population to buy their stuff, and the raw materials to create it

